

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 80, 1875

It was stated in our Washington correspondence yesterday that the unexpected return of from Memphis, which place he left on Satur-Mr. Typer and some of the other governmental day evening last. He says that he thinks the Cheials from their summer excursions at the fever there has spent its force. The people expense of the public treasury was induced by the deserved consure cost upon such excursions by the democratic press, but since then Secre tary Sherman and party have enjoyed a delightful excursion on a revenue cutter near Banger, and Postmaster General Key and his party have visited the lumber mills near Ocone in a special train. We do not object to the members of the Cabinet taking a little recreation in summer, though they take as much as they want during every other portion of the year, provided they take it at their own expense, like every other citizen of the country whose busi ness sliows him the requisite time, but we do object to their making these summer trips at the expense of the poor people throughout the length and breadth of the land, who, in order that the required money may be raised, are taxed heavily on the very nice saries of life. No wonder the public debt statement for the month of July shows an iccrease of six millions of dollars when such totally appecessary excepditures as those to which we refer, and these that will be incurred by the meeting of the Committee on Rules of the House, to convene at Long Branch on the 10th proximo, are made by those who have the disposal of the people's money.

The radical press apparently finds it hard to understand why it is that the white people in a colored man, say he had no physician and Virginia who labor with their hands don't vote that he had no fever; his symptoms more rewith the negroes. If the scales were removed from the eyes of this same press it would find out many things about Virginia and the entire South of which it is now in seeming ignorance. Among others it would learn that the men who work with their hands have not only as good sense as those who make their living in other ways, but are influenced by the same traditious, associations and feelings, and that as long as the patriotism of the South is ridiculed, its loyally denied, its humanity doubted, and its very civilization questioned by radical writers and Second; one on Third street; one on Seventh orators, whose letters and speeches are endorsed by a large number of the northern people, just so long, but no longer, will every white man at the South, no matter whether he works with his bead or his hands, or whether he works with either, will vote one way, and that way to date. This includes cas s new regarded as will be against a continuance of sectional acimosity and in favor of a restoration of amicable telations between the citizens of a commen iron. The exactus has fairly begin and the country, and, consequently, with the democrats | also m is visible on every side, being, pethaps, and against the radica's.

American politicians a more patent and forcible illustration could not well be afforded than that presented in the case of Mr. Gorham. ex-Secretary of the U. S. Senate. Until a month or two since he lought in the front ranks of the most pronounced radicals, his stalwartism running away with his discretion, and inducing him to attack Mr. Hayes for even promising to accord the South simple justice, and for his civil service reform circulars, but all that has changed, and he has now, probably because he is aware that Mr. Hayes has not forgetten those attacks, and that, consequently, hopes of preferment at his hands would be groundless, enlisted in the democratic party, and is doing all he can to secure the election of the democratic candidate for governor of California. The fact is, as well said by a writer in the last number of the In has sent a check for \$2,000 to be used for ternational Review, that the leaders of the two the removal of the poor and destitute from political parties are intent solely and entirely upon their own advancement, and that in their efforts to attain that end they don't care a fig. about the interests of the country-er words to

Mr. Rainey, a colored ex-member of Congress from South Carolina, now a tide waiter in the New York Custom House, complains of the wages that are paid colored field hands in the Palmetto State, and says those wages afford evidecce that slavery exists there is all but name. If Mr. Rainey would read the newspapers he would learn that the wages of white field hands, as testified by a Wisconsin farmer before the Wright Congressional Commission in Chicago, are little if any more than those he puts up such a mouth about in South Carolina. Wages in the South follow the same laws they do in North, and low wages in Wisconsin no more in dicate that the liberty of the laborer there is restricted, than low wages in South Carolina prove that slavery has been re established there

The Presbyterians are scandalized that such a staunch and distinguished member of their church as Judge Ould should be implicated in a dueling affair. The fact is, however, and it Just before the jury was discharged quite an exis needless to dispute it, that the obligations of church membership of ell denominations are church membership of all denominations are the prisoner gave bail about 9 p. m., he did not much less binding now than formerly. This is to forsake his old quarters until Sunday merning. te deplered., but can not be remedied save by Providential interference.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING -On Fridsy evening during the thunder storm a small temement house, on "Sherwood Forrest," in Stafford county, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid split the combing tore cil the gable end and pene-trated the ground. A colored family was in the house at the time, the old man being asleep, but when the lightning struck he jumped up and asked the "Good Lord, do spar me jes a little lenger, and I'll try at' clime into de chariot. This same house was split in twain four years ago by lightning. On Sundsy night two tele-graph poles near Deep Run, about two miles from town, were shivered by lightning, and the fluid skipped along the wire knocking a brick out of the wall of the office at the depot, just over the battery, then shooting into the ground.— Fredericksburg Star.

A serious riot has occurred at the Bulgarian

YELLOW FEVER.

Eight new cases and four deaths from yellow fever were reported at Memphis yesterday. About fifty people went dewe to eamp vesterday. The weather has greatly interferred with the removal of the paor. The camp has been named Camp Marks, in honor of the Goverper. The Howard A-sociation bave assigned ten additional aurses to Jury.

An aged negro named Billy McDonald, who had been left in charge of Mrs. Allen's residence, near the north gate of Elizawood Cemetery, was found dead yesterday morning, murdeted by some unknown party. There is no clue to the cause or the assassin.

Lizzie Brandy, the little shild of Mrs. Bran dy, from Memphis, died of yellow fever at the St. Louis quarrantino bospital yesterday.

One more case of fever is reported at New Orleans, and there are vogue rumors of others, causing the unacclimated to loave in consider

Col. Keating, the editor of the Memphis Appeal arrived to Washington yesterday, direct left in the city are so few in number that it will be impossible for it to spread. He reports the authorities of Memphis as having the affairs of the city well in hand, and that they will be able to care for all without having to appeal for aid from outside. The cases so far developed, he says, in no way present the malignaut form the fever did during the epidemic of last year. He anticipates that within six weeks business in Memphis will be going on as usual.

There was considerable excitement in Wash ington, yesterday, consequent upon a reported case of yollow lever in that city. Col. Morris, who came from Memphis, was taken with a chill, followed with the usual fever symptoms, and a friend who pursed him propounced the case serious. Yesterday, however, he was better, and was interviewed by the health sutborities, and showed a clear bill of health. The Post of this morning says: "All sorts of disturbing rumors were in the air last night-some plausible, others improbable and all, let us hope, impessible. In any and all events, however, it behooves our local medical authorities to exert every possible means and probe the matter to the bottom. Until that is done, we entrent a suspension of judgment.

LATER New York. July 30,-Times' special of last night from Memi his says :-

The weather and the fever exhibit better symptems today. Three of the six interments are said to have been yellow fever cases, but there are doubts about this because of the irregularity of the reports from the undertakers, physiciaus' signatures not being affixed to any of the certi ficates. The neighbors of one of the victima. sembling those of poison. A new case of fever was discovered to day in that part of Poplar st., near the Market house, where the disease of last year raged with such fearfully fatal results. I created a panie in that neighborhood, which was almost entirely deserted to day.

The same paper has a special from New Orleans as follows: -The conflict of opinion between the Board of Health and the majority of physicians makes it difficult for that body and the public generally to ascertain the true condition of affairs in N w Orleans. The Board only admits the existence of 4 cases-one on Constance street, corner of street, and one imported from Morgan city, on Bourbon in the French portion of the city .-This makes at once four points of infection, but reports come to day of physicians, in private practice, which make the number of cases now existing about 17, with 27 as the total number suspicious, but strongly believed to be yellow All the cases known here are isolated. and the surrounding streets dreuched with zino

more schively manifested than last year. It is not considered as certain that there will be an Of the utter boilowness and selfisioness of epedemic, althought since the disease has manifested itself so early in the season, the prespect is very grove and the probability strong, that among those yet remaining unscalimated, the disease will run its course pretty throughly bef re frost sets in. There is a considerable tendency to complication with malaria, as last year, but the disease is apparently of a much milder type than is usual with early cases. The

fact that Mobile will not lay an embarge upon through trains has given hope to the business men and helpad materially to check the tenden ev to depression. In fact outside of these on the eve of departure there is little excitement visible, and the old Creole stolidity in feet of au impending epidemie is much more apparent than it has been for years. MEMPHIS, July 30. - Four new cases of vellow

this morning-Rose Handricks, July Creeden, C. H. Smith and Maggie Townes. No deaths had been reported up to noon. W. W. Corcorau, the banker at Washington D. C. the city. Of the sick, Brooks Wilson, S. A. Hatcher, Miles O sen and Michael Athy are reported in a critical condition. The weather is now settled.

The Hockman Trial.

PROST ROYAL, Virginia, July 29, 1879. To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette :

I saw in the Gazette of vesterday an account of the Hockman murder trial, which created so much excitement here last week. As your correspondent made such an error regarding the jury, I am induced to write for the sole purpose of correctly stating the matter. After the jury had been in their room about two hours, they came down for instructions. Their idea was, that they would either have to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, or else acquit him. Being instructed by his honor Judge Page that they could determine the degree of punishment, they again retired to their room. About two hours more were spent in consultation, when they again returned to the box, and as they stated there was no probability of agreeing, they asked to be discharged, saying they stood as follows: three for muder in the 1st degree, three for eighteen years' confinement in the penitentiary, three for ten years' confinement in the penitentiary, and three for acquittal. They were discharged, and immediately upon their discharge, counsel for the defence made a n otion to have the prisoner bailed. The Judge decided to bail him, putting his bail at the sum of one thousand dollars, the court giving as its reason for bailing the accused that it was so expensive to keep the prisoner in jail. Hockman is to be tried again at the September term of Court. citing scene occurred between the counsel for the defence and the State's Attorney. Although

Collision.

CHIPPEWA, ONT., July 30 -An excursion train on the Canada Southern Railroad going west, ran into a passanger train going east at this station this morning. The latter was stand! ing still at the time. Both engines and one car were disabled. One of the train men was injured about the head. No other demage was

Fatal Shooting Affeny.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30 .- A shocting affray occurred at the farm residence of Lucis Covert, near Columbus, Ind., at the breaklast table this morning between his sons Henry and Aleck, in which Henry was instantly killed and Aleck mortally wounded.

Earatoga Baces.

SARATOGA, July 30.-Carita was the winner | Sudden great heat, followed by rain, has of the first race to day and Danich off the second. damaged the crops in Hungary at d Galicia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa, Gazette WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1879 The mission to Russie, lately vacated by Mr. Mr. McVeagh, Mr. Quay, Mr. Grow or Mr. Hartrantt, it being also conceded that Pennsyl taened to that position.

Private intelligence received here this morn ing from Ohio is to the effect that politically the democrats are foring well in that State, and that were the election to take place there now, in stead of two months hence, there would be no doubt of Ewing's election by a large majority. Some of his sauguine and enthusiastic friends are, however, supposed to be injuring his pros pects by declaring that after his election as Governor he will be elected to the Senate and then be elected President, such declarations being ea'culated, in the opinion of some, to cither drive off altogether or make lukewarm the supperi of the friends of Mr. Thurman.

Mr. McGarraban will not stay down at the bidding of Secretary Schutz. He haser joined the execution of the Scoretary's recent order with regard to his claim, and will bring that claim again before Congress at the next session of that body. He says he has possession of all the tract he claims but the small portion on which the mine is located, and that if there is jastice is the American people that part to which he is no more entitled than to the other pertion, will also be awarded him.

Capt. Blackford is still on his rounds among the e crks in the departments collecting contributions for republican election purposes. He has gone through the Treasury, is now in the War Department, and will go through all the departments in turn. He says that among the contributers none are more liberal or prompt than those clerks who are looked upon as dem ocrats.

Edward P. ck, a well known Washington corres pondeut, and formerly connected with some of the leading northern republican papers, but who has lately come to grief from his inordinate craving for liquor, was sent on to the grand jury by the police court here to day, in default of \$300, for stealing the cl thing of his benefactor, who had, like the good Samaii:an, taken him in when deserted by every one clse, and cared for until he was supposed to be able to take care of him-

E. T. Earnest, the Pullman palace car conductor killed on the Richmond and Danville Railroad yesterday, lived in this city, where his widowed mother resides. He was a pative of Orange county, Va., and was a nephew of Maj Ras. Taylor, of that county.

Eye witnesses of the riot that took place at the democratic county convention of Aune Ar undel Co., Md., yesterday, now here, say that the published reports give but a faint idea of the disgraceful proceedings. The nominee of the bolters for State Senator, Mr. Wm. Snowden, was formerly a resident of Alexandria.

The rumor of the existence of a case of yellow fever here is without the slightest founda tion, and the health of the city is said to compare favorably with that of the like season in

Contiemen just arrived here from the counties in Virginia of which Alexandria is the market town report the growing crops as greatly bene-fitted by the late rain, and that though some, and probably a great deal, of the early corn and a large percentage of the late petatees were irreparably injured by the drought, everything else that is growing has not only been improved, but exhibits its improvement to every beholder.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

B. F. Fitch, one of the most prominent dry goods dealers of Louisville, died yesterday of typhoid fever.

A gold descovery has been made at the Montague Miaes, five miles from Dirtmouth, N.S., and there is considerable excitement among the gold miners.

It is stated that the public debt statement for this month will show an increase of probably six million doltars. This is creese is attributed to the large amount paid out for arrear-ges of popsions.

Three little negro children were burned to death last Saturday evening on the land of C. M. A. Griffie, near Bell's Ferry, N. C. They were left alone, shut up in the house-a cabin about a half mile ... om Mr. Griffin's. James A Cubnigham's starch factory at

Viccenes, Ind., was burned yesterday. Liss \$150,000 Three loaded and three empty freight cars were also burned. One hundred men are thrown out of employment. The fire originated from the sparks of a passing engine. Usptain Simpson, of the schooner Louisa

Montgomery, at Pioton, reports that about ten miles cas wird of Pictou Island he saw an en ormus sea serpent which appeared to be about one hundred teet long and about the size of a fever were reported to the Board of Health berrel. It was going straight along at the rate of seven knots an hour.

Alexander Brady, probably the oldest printer in the State of New York, died on Saturday list, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was one of the few surviving veterans of the war 1812. He was foreman of the New York Evening Post when Horace Greeley worked there as a compositor.

Hon. Bland Ballard, judge of the United States Court of Kentucky, died at his home in Louisville yesterday of apoplexy. He was ill but a few minutes. He was appointed judge of the district court by President Liceda in 1861. The judge was to have held court yesterday, but after starting out returned, told his wife be was very ill, and that he was about to die. He proceeded to give some directions as to his proper y, and suddenly his face breame livid and in a few moments be expired. A. M. Ballard, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizons of Oldham sounty, Ky., cousin of the judge, died Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS. - In the Court of Ap peals, sitting at Wytheville on Thursday last, in the case of John C. Calhoun vs. Rufus M. Williams, appeal from Smyth county, the decree of the court below was affirmed, Judge Anderson reading the opinion of the court.

This case settles a point of importance as to he homestead exemption in Virginia. The appellee having brought a bil to enfore the lien of a judgment against appellant, the latter, who was a housekeeper, but unmarried and without family, except his employees and domestics, claimed exemption from the lien under the homestead law, and being depied that privilege by the Circuit Court, appealed; but, as above stated, unsuccessfully, this court unanimously holding that in the phrase "house holder, or head of a family." as used in our Constitution, the alternative branches of the phrase are meant to be the equivalents of each other, and "householder" to be taken in the sense of "one who has a household," and not in the other sense of "one who holds a house." Joseph B. Pierce vs. Tardy & Williams and others. Appeal from decree of Circuit Court of Montgomery county. Decree reversed, and cause remanded, Judge Anderson reading the

Gates & Clark vs. Robertson and others Writ of error to judgment of Circuit Court of Patrick Judgment affirmed, Judge Christian reading the opinion

Hoffman vs. Leffel's administrator. Writ of error to judgment of Circuit Court of Craig county. Judgment reversed, Judge Burks read ing the opinion Turpin vs. Saunders. Writ of error to judg ment of Circuit Court of Floyd county. Judg-ment reversed, Judge Staples reading the

Preston and Massie vs. Heiskell's trustee, &c. Judgment reserved.

The George-Ould Difficulty.

Judge Robert Ould and Dr. J. Spirs George, who were arrested in Richwood on Monday on a charge of being about to engage Stoughton, will, it is now generally conceded, be in a duel, were examined before the Police given to Mr. Courtland Parker, of New Jersey, Court yesterday and discharged, the investigawhile that to England will probably fall to either tion showing that whatever had occurred between the two parties had been fully and satisfactorily explained before their arrest, and that vania is to have the honor and emoluments at there was no probability of a breach of the

Capt. Wise, counsel for Dr. George, at the Xamination, read the followings tatement prepared by his client :--

JULY 29, '79 .- Having been arr sted on the charge of intending to break the peace, I desire to deny any such intention and make the following brief statement: On the 12th instant l met Mr. Ould on the screet and demanded an apology for offensive language used by him is the case of Piloher vs. George. He expressed his willingness to apologize and requested me to state in writing the offensive language. I did so, and delivered the letter here filed.

The letter is the following: RICHMOND, July 12, 1879. Sir.-R ferring to our interview of this morning, at your request I herein repeat in writing what it was that you insinuated and said inyour two speeches of Pileher vs. George that I consider libelous and insulting to me and my family. First, the instaustien you made in your speech on the second trial of said cause, viz that some one of my family in interest had de stroyed the will and valuable papers of the late William O. George. Secondly, in your speech on the third trial you said that "if these defendants put the same construction as their counsel do Jupon certain letters that were in evidence] that you branded them as most in famous.' These two specifications, I insist, shall at least be the basis of your written apolony to me, and of what you say before Judge Fuzhugh's court at its next session in the with drawal of the orjectionable language used by you upon the occasion alluded to. Very truly, &c.,

A SPIERS GEORGE. This was delivered on first opportunity in person-to Mr. Ould. I received the following

RICHMOND, VA., July 22, 1879. A Spiers George: Sir,-Your note of the 12th instant was re ceived yesterday. I might, perhaps, take just exceptions to its tone, but with a desire to correct any misapprehension which may exist I refrain from doing so. Your first complaint is that I insinuated "that some one of my family in interest had destroyed the will and valuable papers of the late William O. George."

ply that I made no such charge or insinuation. argued before the jury to show that a will and other papers had been destroyed, but so far from stating or insiduating that some one of your family had destroyed them, I expressly said that I did not make the charge, and that the evidence would not justify me in making it. As to the second matter, there is clearly a miss pprehension. I suppose you refer to the

erased letter of Wm. O. George to Caroline, written in the fall of 1868, in which occurred the phrase. "I hope there will be no more before marriage." I contended that it could only refer to future children of Caroline, and called upon the opposite counsel to explain its meaning. Mr. Jones contended that it did not refer to fature children of Caroline, but was a playful at usion to Adelaide in connection with other children in the house, by which, however, William O: George did not mean to state that Adelaide ever had any children, or would have before marriage. I contended that this explanation was neither rational nor proper, and resisted that the phrase referred to facure children of Caroline, though doubtless by way of banter. In commenting on this matter I discussed my view, Mr. Jones' view, and a third view, which no one had advanced or sug gested, to wit., that the phrase meant that Adalaide was impure and a strumpet. I did denounce any such conclusion in strong language, in the course of which I think I said that i the defendants in the suit had instructed counsel to press any such view | which in fact had not been done | they would have rendered themselves informous by such course. Every body will say there was no evidence of impurity on the part of Adalaide, and least of all will any one say that William O. Georg thought so or intended to say so. She was my client, and it was my duty to protect her against every charge, whether uttered or not. Standing upon the record as she did, I had the right, cag, it was my duty, to say that if any person imputed ia putity to her they made then selves infamous. I did not brand the defendants as infamous, even in the hypothetical form stated by you. I only maintained that if a serious charge of impurity was made on the facts as they appeared in the case, the authors would make themselves infamous, per do I see how any one could dif fer from me or contest my daty to denounce any such charge if it should be made. That my language in the second specification is incorreceive year is made still more manifest by the fact that if correctly reported it would be as of fensive to the counsel as to the defendants. It could hardly have been so understood by coun sel. The "construction" put upon the phrase by counsel was not a charge of impurity but a playful allusion to the children of others in connection with Adelaide. It could not be that I represented that any such construction made those infameuse who advance dit. If I made any such statement, even in the heat of debate. I would deeply regret it and take pleasure in

retracting it. It is my carnest desire never to do injustice to any one, and wherever it is shown that I have done so no one will be prompter to redress the wrong than I.

Ro OULD R specifully, He hand dit to me in person. To that I replied as follows: RICHMOND, 25th July, '79

Sir-Your letter of the 22d instant, in reply to mine of the 12th, received last night, containing a hypothetical apology, 1 consider evasive and unsatisfactory, and is not what you led me to believe in our interview of the 12th inst would be forthcoming in your promised written com-munication to m. Without desiring to canvass munication to m the views of counsel or others as to the matter at issue between us, and disclaiming all purpose in this or my former letter to u c language at which you could rer onably take exception, I respectfully decline to enter into any discussion of the subject whether in writing or otherwise. therefore demand that you will confirm to me in writing your promise made to me verbally at our interview to retract at the next term of the Chan-cery Court of the city of Richmond all language f a personal nature without detailed specification that I consider libelous and insulting to me and my family, used by you in the second and third trials of Pilcher vs. George.

Respectfully, A. S. G.
The following foot note was attached:
"July 26, 1879—The original of above was delivered in person this morning upon Grace street, near Eighth." No human being knew of this correspondence

on my part. I was arrested July 28th, about 10 30 a.m., before I received any reply to my last letter. After my arrest and after I was bailed a Mr. Cospohan presented me the following letter: RICHMOND, July 28 '79.

Mr. A Spier George:
Sir.—Your note of the 25th instant, in reply to mine of the 22nd, has been received. From our first interview I have assured you of my desire to do you the fullest justice, and have de nied that either in intention or in fact I have of tered any indignity to you or your family. Could I be convinced that I have done so, my sense of obligation to truth and right, without any su; gestion on your part, would constrain me to make the amplest reparation This I especially stated to you during our first interview. But 1 think that you yourself must see that when you demand of me a retraction demand of me a retraction of all language of a personal nature that you consider objectionable while at the same time you refuse to specify what you consider objectionable is unreasonable,

desires as much as I do to maintain peacable re-lations with all men. As to the Chan ery Court, again I express my readiness to state before that court that I did not intend to impose the honor or integrity of yoursely or family, or to tibel or insult them, and that if I had done so I would Respectfully. retract the same.

ro. Ould That apology is satisfactory to me. I have no intention to break the peace. There is no occa-sion for alarm on the part of any one. I deny any purpose to pursue the matter further. DR. GEORGE.

Mog Island.

COBB'S ISLAND, July 23.-I have just returned from a visit to that porcene isle, Hog Island. It is called so because all of its inhab itants are hogs; the men are, as for the women, "Dieu vous garde," they are all married off, and are probably by this time doing what Shakspear (not I, remember) says is the chief mission of women, "suckling fools and chronicling small beer." W:thout the refining influence of the sefter sev, the best of men soon become savages. How many old voterans of our late war must acknowledge the truth of this assertion. I have seen tuen, who therough gentle men in v 1y respect, Chesterfieldian in manner, neat in dress, and ornaments in the society in which they moved, like the gentle Hamlet, "The glass of fashion and the mould of form," after being a year in comp, associating only with the corser sex, become almost barbarians. I have seen their icvs of neatness disapper so much so that they wouldn't take the trouble to put on a clean shirt. I have seen their idea of cleanliness blusted; so much so that often when by lot they became cook of the mess they would use the same means to try if the frying pan was hot enough to fry their slap jacks as a washerwoman would use to see if her iron was heated enough to smooth her lizen. I have seen their inherent politeness give way to a savage barbarity, and have beheld the ci do vant picks of fashion, the languid Count D'Orsays, scramile like barbarians over their rations, or on a dusty hot march fight like dogs for water over the solitary well brink, or ever some lone spring that the solding had dis covered, and for which a rush had been made. Yes take all the women from the universe and within one decade the world would retrograde to that crain which Darwin tells us the natural selection of apes had at last product d a perfect physical man. But I digress again. I will

'Jew' after me again I went with a party to Hog Island, but we could not get guides, so did not stay but a day. The guides we wished to employ wanted to rob us by the most overwhelming charge over seen since the olden and golden days in Venice, when Signor Antonio berrowed money is the Rialte. After tailing in their efforts to impose on us the Hog Islanders refused us permission to shoot the enormous fish hawks and eagles who build their pes's and rear their young on this inhospitable coast, for the rough sees of the isle hald these robbers of the seas in as much veneration as the Brahmsos do the white bulls, and these birds are really thought as much of as the dogs are valued in Constantipopl- or the buzzards in Rio Jeneiro. Why it is so I cannot tell. It may be a fellow feel ing, for all the Hog Islanders are wreekers, and doubtless will plunder whenever they can get a chance. I only know that olsewhere these wild, fiere : birds are shot whenever found, and they are such specimens as a taxidemist always values.

Can't we shoot them, I asked the leader, a quaint, grim looking davage. It agin the law, he said, and a heavy fine.

Against the law, I said, what law? Our law. Against the law, said Lee, one of our party, it can't be. I know the laws of the State well. There is nothing in the code to prevent a per son from shooting an eagle or fish hawk when-

ever found. I sin't a talking about no State law, said the Hog Islander. Its our island law, and we mean

to keep it. See here, my friend, sail Northrop, a young lawyer from New York, is this island in the State of Virginia?

Yes. Do you vote in the State?

Yos. What county is this island in?

Northampton. Well, replied Northrop, I'm d-d if this Island law don't beat me. Here you are a community, living in the State of Virginia. passing laws to suit yourself, imposing tines, and your Island laws have neither the dignity of a logislative enactment or of the Governor's approval; why, it's an outrage.

Outrage or not, answered the Islander, we mean to keep it, and the other hogs grunted out their approval of the words.

Now look here, I said, I came to this Island to hunt, and I am going to hunt; this place is the property of the State, and you have just about as much right to pass that law as you have to confiscate our boat. I am going to hunt eagles and hawks with this Winchester rifle, that burns seventy-five grains of powder. carries an ounce ball, and shoots seventeen times without reloading, and if any of your gang attempt to arrest me I will treat them the same as if I was attacked on the highway.

We'll go with you said the rest, and the whole party spent a pleasant day rosming over the Island, our spoils amounting to over a doz n eagles and hawks. The Hog Islanders did not proceed to extremes after all.

On this Island is the light house, which sits back from the shore about a mile, the intervening space being nothing but a dreary waste of sand, so fine and ponetrating that in a high wind it files through the air like driving snow. During a cyclone last fall the waves swept over the Island, carrying off all the stock and cattle, only leaving one solitary sheep behind. The Island is not over five or six feet above the high water mark, and has some timber on it. A more wild, bleak, desolate place it is difficult to imagine; stunted trees, or dead ones surround you, with here and there high billows of sand, and the salt marshes stretch away as far as your eye can reach. It is a fearful place for mosquitoes, which grow here to the size of spring chickens, and other flies and bugs. As Ariosto once sung of beautiful Italy, I'll paro y the refrain s) as to give you a clear idea of the charming place called Hog Island, That beautiful land,

That far away home of the ticks and the chigger, Where the fiddler crabs crawl on the hot burn ing sand,

And the mosquitoes and flies, sting both the whire and the nigger. I see by the papers of the fearful heat pre-

vailing last week. It seems as if in the mountains the thermometer ruled as high as in the lowlands. I was surprised at this, for it has been cool and pleasant here all the time. There nover has been a day that there was not a breeze direct from the coean, which cooled the atmosphere and prevented any one from feeling the heat or causing them to use a fan. I really don't think that the thermometer has registered over 65° this month, and it has never been so it. tensely sul ry that it makes one feel like follow ing Sir Sydney Smith's wish, of leaving their fish behind and to sit in the shade in their bones.

One of the most pleasant ways of spending these bright summer days is to rent a sloop and sail from I land to Island, which abound on the | barst, and before Jenkins could be drawn out coast. They are of all sizes and sinds, from of the water he strangled. the b rien sand bank to the wooded isle, miles in extent. The finest by far of this group is some eighteen miles from Cobb's, and its diand cannot be compled with even by one who wide. On this island is the Cape Charles light billious diseases.

house, the finest on the coast. The tower is one hundred and eighty feet tigh, the light is a revolving one and can be men by vessels over sixty mile out in the sea. This I had belongs to the old Custis estate, and was sold for tax-s during the war and most of its fine timber cut down and sold. It was recovered by its owners. It is a beau iful place, and but for the prosqua toes would be a famous watering place. Some of the land is swampy and low, and s tves as a breeding place for these pests, which almost make life unbearable to those living on the is

The perfect freedom from mesquitoes is one [Correspondence of the Alexandria G zette.] of the great attractions of this island. I have been here for three seasons and have never yet seen a mosquito or a sand fly.

From Smith's Island the view of the ocean is beautiful and incomparable. The wide wat ers meet the horizon-both Divisely carulean -in a perfect union. The veritable bridge of the sea and sky, ships go and come; some close to the light house, in full rig, their sails belly ing our with the puffs of wind, and they look ike a thing of life, as they majestically clear their way through the emerald waves, the white foam dashing high from the prow; there goes an ocean steamer; with a glass you can behold the passengers on the deck, and see the charaing of the waves by the paddles, that leaves behind a long trail of ofeany whit. Away, afar off you can see the sails of distant visse show distinct against the horizer, not larger than butterfly wings.

There is a dreamy largu or about this place the waves come rolling ashore in long lazily swells, and beat with a musical rhymic sound against the golden beach-

"The league long roller, thundering on the reff." The air is soft, and the whole island is enwrapped in a misty baze. You involuntarily lower your voice and recline without thought only with a passive feeling of perfect abandon; you give yourself up to the charm of soone, and, lik : Tennyson's Lotus Enter,-

They sat them down upon the yellow sand, Between the sun and moon upon the shore. A d sweet it was to dream of Fatherland. But evermore.

Most weary seemed the sea, weary the oar. Weary the wandering field of barren form. Then some said, we will return no more.

And now I will bid farewell to Cobb's Island. would that I could for one day cause an ocean breeze, such as we hear of, to sweep through the dusty streets of our old town; such a breeze as would make every breath a pleasure; such a have to get back to the point or else have salt, fresh vivid breez as would bring a color to the invalid's wan cheek, light the eye, sur the puls s of the well, and make the mere act of living and breathing for a few hours, at least, a perfect enjoyment, and-, but I have written enough, and will end, though it is a rather sudden pull up; but as Sam Weller sagely observes, a sudden pu'l up is the great art of atter writing, for you all will wish there was

FOREIGN NEWS.

CHASSEUR.

more of it.

Ben D'Or wen the race for two year olds at Goodwood yesterday. Papeose came in sixth. It is rumored that the ; r jest for the mar riage of King Alfonso to an Austrian Princess has been abandoned.

O se thousand misons at Bristol, who had been oo a strike for the past two months, have submitted to the master's terms.

The British government hope that public business will be so far advanced as to enable them to preregue Parliament on the 16 h of August.

A terrific fire has been raging sizes Munday at O ta Keni, a village on the Bospheras. The Jews quarter has been destroyed. Hundreds of families are encamped on the reads. A large parties of the wall of the import

dock, East In its Docks, Blackwall, fell yester day, carrying with it all the hydraulic crasses and quay sheds. The damage is esometed at \$500,000. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday,

by a vote of 249 to 166 adopted the proposal of M. Proust for the demolition of the rains of the Tuill ries. The site will be reast reach into a garden.

The British admiralsy has ordered all the Indian troop ships to be in readicess for six months continuous service with the view of bringing home the troops from the scene of war in South Africa.

A dispatch from Paris says: A Secutorial committee on M. Jules Ferry's bill I-r remodeling the Superior Council of Education, has been nominated. Seven of the nine members are in favor of the bill, which is almost certain to pas- before the recess. Prince Alexander, of Balg tria, has telegraph-

ed to the P. r.o that Turkish troops have violated Rulgstian territory near Dabui z., and that Bashi Bez ruks are pillaging and a-sassinating. The Prince demands their immediate recall. M. DeLessens in addressing a meeting of 3,000 persons at N intes, last night, stigmat z d

the French journals which opposed the Panama canal scheme as being is flu need by interested morives. He denied that England or America is opposed to the pr jeer. The assailant of the Russian Lieutenant Goneral Drontolen has been accessed, and is found to be the same pers in who, when passing under the name of Pieteneff, committed other

off-nees at Tagaurog. He fired on the gendarms who were attempting to arrest bim. The Rome police have seiz d in a printing establishment in that city copies of a programme for a reign of the Universal Republican Associstion. The programme, which was intended for circulation throughout Italy, says the time for action has arrived, and invites the members of the association to be prepared for the impending movement. Several arrests have been

made. In the British House of Commons last night the government reintroduced the bill to enable backs to limit the liability of shareholders to twice the amount of their paid up capital, which was talked out last week. The bill as reintres duced applies to Scotland and Ireland as well as to England. The olj closs of the Scotch members are thus appeased, and the bill was read a second time.

The race for the Goodwood stakes came off to day at the Goodwood meeting, and was won by W. S. Crawford's three years' old bay colt Bay Archer. The second place was secured by Mr. A Boyley's four years' old bay filly Mistress of the Robes, and the third by Mr. C. Perkins' six years' old chestnut horse Roce Hampton. Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Geraldine won the race for the Lavant stakes at the Goodwood meeting.

Drowned.

BROCKVILLE Out., July 30. - Miss Hagel, an accomplished young lady of 18 years, and her little sister, aged 15 years, were drowned in the St. Lawrence river to day while bathing.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 30 -A young man named Pearsall, 21 years old, of Winchester, N. J., arrived with an excursion party this morning, and was drowned while bathing at noon. He swam beyond the lines, although warned of his danger by the bathing master. His body was recovered at Asbury Park.

NEW YORK, July 30 -John Jonkins, a diver, was drowned at the Battery this morning. The air tube of the diving apparatus

To ignore the warning of approaching disease Smith's I-land, or what is known as Cape is neither cautious nor safe. Prudence would Charles. It is a large and beautiful place, suggest the immediate use of a good preventive remedy, such as Dr. Bull's Baltimore mensions are some eight miles long by two Pills, which eradicate at once all symptoms of